The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Assent at Quebec.

Visit of the Villafranca Sovereigns at Bordeaux.

APPROACHING EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

[illegible] and Commercial News.

[illegible] Times, Saturday, Oct. 29.

[illegible] News Service, from Liverpool, 6d [illegible] on the morning of the 19th inst., passed this [illegible] A. M., on her way to Quebec, [illegible] will be due to-night.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Boston [illegible] arrived at Liverpool at 2.30 P. M. on the

[illegible] by this arrival is important.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

PEACE CONCLUDED AT ZURICH.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that on the [illegible] treaty of peace was signed at Zurich between [illegible] and Austria.

[illegible] dated at Paris, on the 18th, says:

[illegible] asserted that the second treaty of peace will [illegible] to-morrow, the decision of the King of the [illegible] on the debt of Lombardy having reached [illegible].

[illegible] Evening Post of the 19th has a dispatch from [illegible] dated the previous night, stating that three dis- [illegible] will be signed at Zurich; the treaty [illegible] France and Sardinia will be signed in a day [illegible]; the tripartite treaty will be signed subse- [illegible].

[illegible] Times of the 19th states that the terms of the [illegible] treaty are almost identical with those agreed [illegible] Villafranca, and that peace, as one of the ques- [illegible] which disquieted Italy and Europe, seems [illegible].

The *Morning Post* says that, assuming its information [illegible] correct, the further proposals concerning the [illegible] left open, which it is intended to submit to [illegible] approval of the Congress, are of such a nature [illegible] the diplomatists at Zurich have only heaped up [illegible] heads of fresh difficulties. England can and will [illegible] no part in any Congress, of which the first prin- [illegible] be not the recognition of the right of the Ro- [illegible] and Tuscans, no less than the Modenese [illegible] Parmesan States, to self-government. The first [illegible] shot fired to force on the people of the Ro- [illegible] Modena and Tuscany, any other rulers than [illegible] Italian Prince in whom they so fondly put their [illegible] will be the signal of a conflict as deadly as the [illegible] brought to a close.

The London *Post* says that preliminary negotiations [illegible] Congress are only going on, it being much es- [illegible] given a Congress them to complete the necessa- [illegible] preliminaries. England is pledged to enter no [illegible] unless the independence and free action of [illegible] Italy are previously understood to be guaran- [illegible]. It is understood that the question of the Lom- [illegible] was left to the arbitration of the King of the [illegible].

FRANCE AND ITALY.

[illegible] report that France claims three hundred mil- [illegible] as indemnity for the war, from Piedmont, [illegible] announced unfounded. The French Government [illegible] made advances to Piedmont, both before and [illegible] the war, to the extent of 60,000,000 francs, in [illegible] provisions and money, now claims only a rein- [illegible] of that sum.

The Sardinian Minister of the Exterior, Gen. De- [illegible], was on a mission to Paris, and had inter- [illegible] with the Emperor and Walewski.

It is suspected that France will only recall her forces [illegible] from Rome when the form of Government there ren- [illegible] their presence no longer necessary.

It was reported that the Archbishop of Bordeaux [illegible] would soon visit Rome, at the desire of the Emperor, [illegible] to confer upon the Pope the necessity for reform.

It is said that the Pope, acting in concert with the Emperor Napoleon, will address a manifesto to the [illegible] of the Church.

La Revue says that the deputations at Parma and [illegible] had interviews with Napoleon on the 16th, [illegible] the result was satisfactory, but the details [illegible] not given.

STATE OF ITALY.

The King of Sardinia had visited Genoa, amidst [illegible] enthusiasm. While there he received the con- [illegible] Empress of Russia.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* states that on a [illegible] representation made by Sardinia, Austria had sus- [illegible] the works at Bocca d'Orlo, and had notified [illegible] that the mines were blown up by mistake, ex- [illegible] at the same time regret at the occurrence.

The Sardinian Government was seriously consid- [illegible] the expediency of fortifying Brescia, Lonato [illegible] Peschiera.

The Swiss Federal Council had bought the Austri- [illegible] steamers on the Lago Maggiore.

Many fresh arrests were made at Parma on ac- [illegible] of the late assassination. Tranquillity pre- [illegible].

A Committee at Milan had been making attempts [illegible] to annex Venetia and the Southern Tyrol, [illegible] these efforts to weaken the hold of Austria had [illegible] been entirely fruitless.

A letter from Florence details the grounds on [illegible] the exequatur of the American Consul of Leg- [illegible], Mr. Joseph Bixda, was withdrawn. It is as- [illegible] that he busied himself greatly for the restora- [illegible] of the dethroned Princes, of whom he was a [illegible] partisan. Bixda is directly taxed with having [illegible] excited certain Republicans to proclaim a Re- [illegible], while, at the same time, he was exerting him- [illegible] for the Princes, and the inference is, that he [illegible] to raise a pretext for armed intervention.

The Neapolitan *corps d'armée* on the frontiers was [illegible] actually increasing, and will amount to thirty [illegible] men. Great activity prevailed in the ar- [illegible], and the whole army was gradually being [illegible] on a war footing.

The report that Naples has promised military as- [illegible] to Rome is discredited, as the King of Naples [illegible] the invasion of his own territory.

The Revolutionary Committee at Ferrara was giving [illegible] Austrians great annoyance. It was formed for the [illegible] of assisting Venetians to join the national [illegible].

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The *Great Eastern* continued at Holyhead [illegible]. Prince Alfred visited her on the 17th, during the so- [illegible] of the Royal family at Bangor, but the Queen did [illegible] go. It had been asserted that the vessel would [illegible] for Portland, Me., on or about the 28th of October, [illegible] it is semi-officially announced that the Directors [illegible] not come to any decision. A meeting was to be [illegible] on the 19th, and it was thought that final ar- [illegible] would then be made. The *Times* correspondent on board strongly advocates the postponement of the Atlantic trip till Spring, on account of the imperfect preparations and the consequent risk of [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

The French war-steamer *Dauphin*, which conveyed Napoleon to Holyhead to see the *Great Eastern*, arrived here this morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Wales had commenced his college [illegible] at Oxford.

The Earl of Wharncliffe is dead.

Privy Councils and meetings of Ministers were frequently held in London in reference, it was [illegible], to the Italian question.

The Stock Exchange had been buoyant at daily [illegible] improving prices. Money was easy, and the supply [illegible] very abundant.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

The *Daily News'* City Article says, the tendency of the Stock market is still decidedly to improvement. [illegible] one period, on Tuesday, a fresh rise of one-quarter [illegible] was obtained. A little dullness was occasioned in the [illegible] afternoon by the continued absence of response on the [illegible] to Bonnes, but Consols closed an eighth higher [illegible] than Monday. The demand for money was moderate. [illegible] the open market 2¾ may be considered the nearest [illegible] for the best bills having three months to run. No [illegible] bullion operations at the Bank.

The *Times'* City Article says, the confirmation of [illegible] the news of the signing of the peace treaty at Zu- [illegible], the settlement of the dispute between Spain [illegible] and Morocco, and, above all, the continued abun- [illegible] dance of capital seeking investment caused the Eng- [illegible] lish funds to open, on Tuesday, with increased firm- [illegible] ness, and subsequently to experience a further [illegible] advance. Consols left off steady, at an improvement [illegible] of a quarter. There was an increased demand for [illegible] Money on Tuesday, and the rate in the open marke [illegible] was fully 2¼ per cent. The foreign exchanges were [illegible] generally steady. The British railway stocks were [illegible] firm, and advancing, but closed with a slight reaction.

The ship *Dover Castle*, from Melbourne, with gold [illegible] dust to the amount of £322,000 and £100,000 in sove- [illegible] reigns, was off Plymouth last night.

FRANCE.

Reports were again current of a probable change in the Ministry. The retirement of Walewski and the Duke of Pasma was considered likely.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* explains that the French fleet will be sent to Morocco on account of the atti- [illegible] tude assumed by England toward Spain, the English fleet probably being intended to counterbalance its operations.

Rear-Admiral Durut had left Paris for London on a special mission.

It was said that the Minister of Public Instruction had had stormy interviews with some of the ultra- [illegible] montane prelates.

L'Univers complains of having to cease publishing the circulars of Bishops, and hopes the injunction will soon be removed.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts the statement that the Sultan of Turkey had ordered the suspension of the works on the Suez Canal, but it is nevertheless as- [illegible] serted that the works had been entirely discontinued.

The Paris Bourse had been firm at an improve- [illegible] ment, but closed flat and inactive on the 16th at 69f. 75c. for rentes.

The Paris Flour market had been heavy, but closed with a better demand, firmer. Wheat had slightly declined.

SPAIN.

It is said that Spain has conceded further delay to Morocco.

The Spanish Cortes had approved the bill for in- [illegible] creasing the strength of the army to 100,000 men, with full power to increase the number by 60,000 more if necessary.

Morocco had offered satisfaction to Spain, but with- [illegible] out replying to the ultimatum.

A Madrid telegram, of the 17th, says the Govern- [illegible] ment had declared to the Cortes, that before the time granted to Morocco had expired, it received informa- [illegible] tion that Morocco would give the satisfaction de- [illegible] manded. Spain immediately demanded from Moroc- [illegible] co that the place shall not be disturbed for the future. An immediate answer was expected from Morocco.

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, were expected to have a meeting at Bres- [illegible] lau, Oct. 22. A grand military parade would take [illegible] place.

AUSTRIA.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria will proceed to the frontiers of Prussia and Poland, there to meet the Emperor of Russia.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails from Calcutta Sept. 9, and Kong Kong Aug. 24, had reached England. The news is mainly anticipated by telegraph, but the letters give additional details.

Mr. Ward, the American Minister, was courteously received at Peking. The news of his arrival at Peking was brought to Shanghai by a Russian gun- [illegible] boat, but no letters were received from him. It was reported that he would be at Shanghai about the end of August, and that he expected to be able to send home the ratified the treaty by the following mail.

The *Times* correspondent regards the reception of Mr. Ward as a most politic stroke of the Peking Cab- [illegible] inet, but it does not at all remove the treachery to the British Cabinet.

The *Friend of China* says that, as the American treaty gives the United States liberty to tender their good offices in any difficulty with the Western Pow- [illegible] ers, Mr. Ward will soon have an opportunity of test- [illegible] ing the virtues of this clause.

Gen. Mouravieff, Governor of the Russian Terri- [illegible] tories on the River Amoor, had arrived at the Pei-ho, and special messengers were sent to Peking to ac- [illegible] quaint the Russian Minister. The Russians appa- [illegible] rently had a perfect understanding with the Chinese.

Order was re-established at Shanghai.

Three officers who had lost their vessels at the Pei-ho had been tried by court-martial and acquitted.

The negotiations of the French in Cochin-China had made so much progress that the French Admiral had sent a reinforcement of troops and gun-boats to Canton.

Advices from Japan state that the British Consul had made no progress in respect to the currency ques- [illegible] tion. The trade consequently was in abeyance. The American sloop-of war *Germantown* was at Japan. The steamer *Mississippi* was at Shanghai, and the *Powhatan* and *Toey-wan* at the Gulf of Pecheelee.

Later news had been received from India by the Red Sea telegraph. The Bombay mail of Sept. 27 reached Aden Oct. 6. Central India was still unset- [illegible] tled. The frontier districts of Nepaul were occupied by the Nana and his followers. The Waghers were still in insurrection, and a force was to be sent against them.

Exchange at Bombay was at 2s. 3¾d. Imports continued active, but a fall in prices was anticipated. Exports were quiet. Freights were without improve- [illegible] ment.

The authorities at Peking are represented as ready to receive the British Minister on friendly terms. Meanwhile the Indian Government had been applied to for 15,000 troops for China, and two regiments were under orders to depart.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

There was no material change in prices. Holders were offering freely but showed no disposition to press sales. The sales for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday footed up 24,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000, and exporters 4,000 bales. The only quo- [illegible] tations furnished are the following: New-Orleans Middling, 7 1-16d.@7¼d.; Uplands do., 6 11-16d.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, the market closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Breadstuffs were tending downward. Richard- [illegible] son, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull but steady at 22s. 6d.@27s. ₱ bbl. Wheat dull, with a decline of 1d.@2d. on French sorts. American as quoted—Red, 9s. 3d. @9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 9d.@11s. Corn dull, with a de- [illegible] cline of 6d. on Yellow; White nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market was generally dull. Beef was quiet but steady. Pork dull. Lard firm, at 54s. @55s. Bacon dull. Tallow firm; butchers, 50s., on the spot.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet; Pots, 27s. 6d.; Pearls, 27s. 9d. Sugar steady. Rice steady. Coffee quiet. Resin steady; common, 4s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine dull, at 35s. 6d. @36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs were dull, and unchanged in prices. Sugars firm. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, at 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d. Linseed Oil, 28s. Pig Iron steady, at 62s.

Consols closed on Tuesday, 15th, at 96⅜@96⅝ for money and account.

American Securities slow of sale, but prices un- [illegible] altered.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday—11 A. M.

Consols open at last night's closing prices.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN BROWN.

Close of the Testimony for the Defense.

The Case to Go to the Jury to-day.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

The Judge announced that he had received a note from the new counsel of the prisoner, requesting a delay for a few minutes, to enable them to have an interview with the prisoner. He would accordingly wait a short time.

Soon afterwards Brown was brought in, and took his usual recumbent position in bed.

Samuel Chilton, of Washington City, appeared as additional counsel for the prisoner, and was qualified.

Henry Griswold, of Cleveland (O.,) was introduced to the Court as counsel for the prisoner, and qualified.

Mr. Chilton thought it due to himself to make an explanatory statement before the trial proceeded. Yesterday he was very unexpectedly called upon to come here and aid in the defence of the prisoner. Knowing from the newspapers that the trial was in progress, he took time to consider and consult his friends as to the propriety of accepting the propo- [illegible] sition. He would have had no hesitation if he had been spoken to in time, but his friends advised him to come, and he did so with the expectation of merely assisting the gentlemen already conducting the defence. Upon reaching here he found that they had withdrawn from the case, and he then hesitated about undertaking it; but upon consultation with the prisoner and his friends here, they insisted he should do so, and he would do the best he could, not feeling at liberty under the circumstances to refuse. These circumstances, however, would render it impossible for him to discharge the full duty of counsel, not hav- [illegible] ing had time to read the indictment or examination already given. He made no motion for delay; this was a matter entirely within the discretion of the Court, and if the Judge thought proper to refuse to grant any postponement, he knew it would be done under a sense of duty. Those extraordinary circum- [illegible] stances would also render it impossible for his asso- [illegible] ciate, Mr. Griswold, to discharge his full duty as counsel. A short delay of a few hours, if the Court thought proper to grant it, would enable them to make some preparation.

The Court decided that the trial must go on. Coun- [illegible] sel had been assigned to the prisoner here, of his own selection, who had labored assiduously in his behalf, and had withdrawn because the prisoner had yester- [illegible] day evening declared in open Court that he had no confidence in them. No obstacle had at any time been thrown in the way of the prisoner's having an ample defence. If this was the only case of the kind before this Court, he would at once grant the request, but several similar cases remain to be disposed of. This term will very soon end, and it was his duty to endeavor to get through with all the cases if possible, in justice to the prisoners and in justice to the State. The trial must therefore proceed.

Mr. Hoyt remarked that yesterday the Attorney for the Commonwealth produced various papers in Court which were identified—for what purpose he knew not, but presumed he should be informed,—some as being in Capt. Brown's handwriting, and some as bearing his indorsement. He had hastily examined those papers, and wished to object to some of them. The learned gentlemen associated with him in the trial had not examined them, but he supposed the Court would not regard that as material under the present ruling.

Mr. Hunter, (interrupting)—There is no need of argument about the matter. Designate those you wish to object to.

Mr. Hoyt—I desire to know the object of the coun- [illegible] sel in introducing those papers.

Mr. Hunter—The papers will speak for themselves. If you will designate which of them you wish to object to, we will go on at once.

Mr. Hoyt—I object to the autobiography of Capt. Brown, as having no bearing on this case.

Mr. Hunter—I withdraw it.

Mr. Hoyt—I object to the letter of Gerrit Smith.

Mr. Hunter—I withdraw that, too.

Mr. Hoyt—I handed to the Clerk last night a list of names we wished summoned as witnesses: Samuel Strider, Henry Ault, Benjamin Mills, John E. P. Dangerfield and Capt. Simms; I got a dispatch just now, informing me that Capt. Simms had gone to Frederick, and would return by the first train this morning, and come on to Charlestown this afternoon. I should like to inquire whether the process had reached Capt. Simms at Harper's Ferry.

Sheriff Campbell replied that the officer stated that Capt. Simms had gone to Frederick.

Mr. Hunter—He was here yesterday. I hope we will proceed with some other witnesses.

John P. Dangerfield was called and testified that he was an officer of the Armory; he was a prisoner in the hands of Capt. Brown at the engine-house; negotiations were going on for the release of all the prisoners before the firing commenced; about a dozen black men were there, armed with pikes, which they carried most awkwardly and unwillingly; during the firing they were lying about asleep, some of them having crowded under the engines; witness was free to say that from the treatment of Capt. Brown he had no fear of him or his men during his confinement; saw one of the men shot in the engine-house; he fell back exclaiming, "Its all up with me," and died in a few moments; this man, he learned, was one of Capt. Brown's sons; saw another young man who came in wounded and commenced to vomit blood; he was also a son of Capt. Brown, and was wounded whilst out with Mr. Kitzmiller; prisoner frequently com- [illegible] plained that his men were shot down whilst carrying a flag of truce.

Mr. Hunter complained that they were going over again the same facts that were elicited; and all this was freely admitted by the defence.

Mr. Hoyt said that he regarded it as the only feasi- [illegible] ble line of defence to prove these facts. It was the duty of counsel to show, if possible, that Capt. Brown was not guilty of treason, murder, or insurrection, ac- [illegible] cording to the terms of this indictment. We hope to prove the absence of malicious intention.

Mr. Hunter was frank to admit that he could not but regard this course as merely calculated to waste time.

Mr. Hoyt would remind the Court that the course being pursued was not only in accordance with their conviction of duty, but in accordance with the ex- [illegible] press commands of their client.

The Court remarked that the counsel was responsi- [illegible] ble to the Court to conduct the case according to the rules of practice.

Mr. Hoyt thought the language of the prosecution was calculated to impugn the honor of the counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter—Nothing of the kind was intended. It is presumed the gentlemen will conduct the case in accordance with their duty as counsel, and their re- [illegible] sponsibility to the Court.

Mr. Dangerfield, resumed.—Heard some conversa- [illegible] tion by Capt. Brown as to having it in his power to lay the town in ashes, and carrying off the women and children, but that he had refrained from so doing; heard him make no threats that he would do so; the only threat I heard from him was at the com- [illegible] mencement of the storming of the engine-house; he then said that we must all take equal shares with him, that we could no longer monopolize the places of safety. He, however, made no attempt to deprive us of the places we had taken; Brown promised safety to all descriptions of property except slave property; at the time of the assault by the Marines, one of the men cried out for quarter; he had heard the same man in a conversation with Brown during the night, ask him if he was com- [illegible] mitting treason against his country in resisting the Marines, to which Brown replied that he was; the man then said, "I'll fight no longer," that he thought he was merely fighting to liberate the slaves; after the attack was made on the engine-house, two of Brown's men cried for quarter and laid down their arms, but after the Marines burst open the door, they picked them up again and renewed the fight; after the first attack, Capt. Brown cried out to surrender, but he was not heard; did not see him fire afterwards; saw Coppoc attempt to fire twice, but the caps ex- [illegible] ploded; witness saw Brown wounded on the hip by a thrust from a saber, and several cuts on his head; when the latter wounds were given, Capt. Brown appeared to be shielding himself, with his head down, but making no resistance; the parties outside ap- [illegible] peared to be firing as they pleased.

Major Allen, master armorer, sworn—Witness was one of the hostages of Capt. Brown, confined in the engine-house; before the general firing commenced negotiations were pending for the release of the prisoners; a paper was drawn up, embracing certain terms, and borne by Mr. Brua to the citizens outside; the terms were not agreed to; the last time Mr. Brua went out there was severe firing, which, I suppose, prevented his return; Brown's son went out with a flag of truce, and was shot; he came back wounded; the prisoners disarmed him; and gave him water; heard Brown frequently complain that the citizens had acted in a barbarous manner; he did not appear to have yet malicious feeling; he undoubtedly seemed to expect reinforcements; said it would soon be night, and he would have more assistance; his intentions were to shoot nobody unless they were carrying or using arms; if you do, let them have it; this was while the firing was going on.

Capt. Brown here asked the witness whether he saw any firing on his part which was not purely de- [illegible] fensive.

Witness—It might be considered in that light, per- [illegible] haps; the balls came into the engine-house pretty thick.

Question by Counsel—Did you not frequently go to the door of the engine-house?

Witness—No, indeed. (Laughter.)

A general colloquy ensued between the prisoner, lying on his cot, and the witness as to the part taken by the prisoner in not unnecessarily exposing his hostages to danger. No objection was made to Brown's asking these questions in his own way, and interposing verbal explanations relative to his conduct. The witness generally corroborated his own version of the circumstances attending the attack on the en- [illegible] gine-house, but could not testify to all the incidents that he enumerated; he did not hear him say that he surrendered; witness' wife and daughter were per- [illegible] mitted to visit him unmolested, and free verbal com- [illegible] munication was allowed with those outside; we were treated kindly, but were compelled to stay where we did not want to be; Brown appeared anxious to effect a compromise.

Samuel Strider, sworn—This witness proceeded to detail the whole circumstances of the two days, with what he saw, what he thought, and what he heard. Nothing new was elicited. He confirmed the state- [illegible] ment of the other witnesses, that Brown endeavored to protect his hostages, and constantly said that he wished to make terms, more for their safety than his own.

Mr. Hoyt, at 1½ o'clock, complained of indisposi- [illegible] tion from the heat of the room, and asked that the usual recess for dinner be taken.

The Court then adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2½ o'clock the Court reassembled, and Mr. Gris- [illegible] wold, taking his seat by the side of the prisoner, pre- [illegible] pared to question the witnesses, and to receive from him such suggestions in the course of the examina- [illegible] tion as he had to make.

Capt. Sims, commander of a volunteer company, of Frederick, Md., was sworn—The report came to Frederick that seven hundred and fifty blacks and Abolitionists combined had seized Harper's Ferry; witness started for the Ferry with the volunteers un- [illegible] der command of Col. Shriver, and was glad to find their numbers were exaggerated after he reached there on Monday afternoon; the door of the engine- [illegible] house was partially open, and witness was hailed from there; two shots had been fired from there; witness was hailed, and went in; he met Mr. Dan- [illegible] gerfield and others there; Capt. Brown said to wit- [illegible] ness that he had a proposition to make, to which he listened; he wanted to be allowed to go over the bridge unmolested, and we then might take him if we could; he had fought Uncle Sam before, and was willing to do it again; Brown complained that his men had been shot down like dogs while bearing a flag of truce; told him that they must expect to be shot down like dogs if they took up arms in that way.

Brown said he knew what he had to undergo before he came there; he had weighed the responsibility and should not shrink from it. He said he had full pos- [illegible] session of the town, and could have massacred all the inhabitants had he thought proper to do so, but as he had not, he considered himself entitled to some terms. Brown said he had shot no one who had not carried arms. I told him that Mayor Beckham had been killed, and that I knew he was altogether unarmed. He seemed sorry to hear of his death, and said "I fight only those who fight me." Wit- [illegible] ness then told the prisoner that he did not think any compromise could be effected. Brown said he kept the hostages for his own safety. They did not appear to fear any injury from him or his men, but only from attacks from the outside. Every man had a gun, and four-fifths of them were under no command. The military had ceased firing, but men who were intoxicated were firing their guns in the air, and others at the engine-house. Brown or any of his men could not have ventured outside the door of the engine-house that night without being shot. Saw Stevens in the hotel after he had been wounded, and shamed some young men who were endeavoring to shoot him as he lay in his bed apparently dying; told them that if the man could stand on his feet with a pistol in his hand, they would all jump out of the window.

Capt. Sims's testimony was at great length, but lit- [illegible] tle new was elicited.

On the conclusion of his testimony, Capt. Sims stated that he had returned here at the summons of the prisoner to testify in his behalf with as great alacrity as he had come to testify against him. He had no sympathy for the acts of the prisoner, for his movement, on the contrary, he would be one of the first to bring him to punishment. But he regarded Capt. Brown as a brave man, and being informed that he wanted him here as a witness, he had returned with pleasure, as a Southern man became, to state the facts about the case, so that Northern men would have no opportunity of saying that Southern men were unwilling to appear as witnesses in behalf of one whose principles they abhorred.

Israel Russell, sworn—Was the bearer of a flag of truce from Brown's party to the citizens of the Ferry. His testimony was merely in corroboration of the facts stated by the previous witness.

Terrence Burns, sworn—Was taken prisoner by Capt. Cook and two others; was one of the ten hostages confined in the engine-house; Brown had five or six of his men there; he did not give any reason to us why we were put there, except that it was for his own safety; he said he did not think any attack would be made upon the engine-house while the hostages were there.

Here the defence closed their testimony. None of the witnesses for the defence were cross-examined by the State.

Mr. Chilton, for the prisoner, rose and submitted a motion that the prosecution in this case be compelled to elect on the indictment, and abandon the others. The indictment consists of four counts, and is indorsed thus: "An indictment for treason, and advising and conspiring with slaves and others to rebel," and for the charge of treason is in the first, and the second count alleges a charge different from that which is indorsed on the back of the indict- [illegible] ment, and which is upon record. The second count is under the following statute: "If a free per- [illegible] son advise or conspire with a slave to rebel or make an insurrection, he shall be punished with death, whether such rebellion or insurrection be made or not." But the second count of the indictment is that these parties who are charged by the indictment, "conspired together with other persons to induce certain slaves, the property of Messrs. Alstadt and Washington, to make rebellion and insurrection. There is a broad distinction between advising and con- [illegible] spiring with slaves to rebel, and conspiring with oth- [illegible] ers to induce slaves to rebel. Whether he was to avail himself of their irregularity by instruction from Court to the jury to disregard this second count entirely, or whether it would be proper to wait until the conclusion of the trial, and then move an ar- [illegible] rest of judgment, he left his Honor to decide. He proceeded to argue the motion that the prosecution be compelled to elect one count and abandon the others, quoting Archbold's *Criminal Pleading* in support of his views. He further al- [illegible] luded to the hardship which rests upon the prisoner, to meet various and distinct charges in the same trial. From the authority he read, it would be seen that in a case of treason different descrip- [illegible] tions of treason could not be united in the same indictment; high treason could not be associated with other treason. If an inferior grade of the same character could not be included in separate counts, still less can offences of higher grade. Treason in this country is High Treason. Treason against the State of Virginia is treason against her sovereignty. We have no other description of treason, because treason can only be committed against sovereignty, whether that of the United States or of a sovereign State.

Mr. Hoyt could not see the force of the objec- [illegible] tion made by the learned counsel on the other side. In regard to separate offences being charged, these were but different parts of the same transaction. Treason against the Government is properly made the subject of one of the counts. But we also have a count of murder, for it can hardly be supposed that treason can exist without being followed or accom- [illegible] panied by murder. Murder arose out of this treason, and was the natural result of this bloody conspiracy; yet after all, the evidence has been given on all these points, the objection is made that we must confine ourselves to a single one of them. He hoped that no such motion would be granted.

Mr. Hunter followed on the same side. He replied to the argument of Mr. Chilton, saying that the dis- [illegible] cretion of the Court, compelling the prosecution to elect one count in the indictment, is only exercised where great embarrassment would otherwise result to the prisoner. As applied to this particular case it involved this point, that notwithstanding the transac- [illegible] tion, as has been disclosed by the evidence, be one transaction, a continued closely-connected series of acts, which, according to our apprehension of the law of the land, involves the three great offences of treason, conspiring with and advising slaves to make insurrection, and the perpetration of murder,—whether in case of this character, it is right and proper for the Court to put the prosecution upon their election as to one of the three, and bar us from investigation of the two others entirely, although they relate to facts involved in one grand fact. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of duties devolving upon the prosecutor and assistant prosecutors, yet we have found time to be guarded and careful in regard to the mode of framing the in- [illegible] dictment. It is my work, and I propose to defend it as right and proper. He then proceeded to quote Chitty's *Criminal Law* and Robinson's *Practice* to prove that the discretion of the Court, there spoken of, in reference to the furtherance of the great object in view—the attainment of justice—was applicable in the present case.

Where the prisoner is not embarrassed in making his defence, this discretion is not to be exercised by the Court, and no case can be shown where it has been thus exercised, where the whole ground of the indictment referred to one and the same transaction. This very case in point would show the absurdity of the principle, if it were as broad as contended for by his learned friend. As to the other point of objection it was too refined and subtle for his poor intellect.

Mr. Chilton responded. In order to ascertain what a party is tried for, we must go to the finding of the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury return an indictment charging the party with murder, finding a true bill for that, and he should be indicted for manslaughter, or any other offence, the Court would not have jurisdiction to try him on that count in the indictment. And the whole question turns on the construction of the section of the statute which has been read, viz: whether or not advising or conspiring with slaves to rebel is a separate and distinct offence from conspir- [illegible] ing with other persons to induce it.

The Court said that the differences might perhaps be taken advantage of to move an arrest of judgment, but the jury had been charged and had been sworn to try the prisoners on the indictment as drawn. The trial must go on, and Counsel could afterwards move an arrest of judgment. As to the other objec- [illegible] tion, the Court made this answer: "The very fact that the offence can be charged in different counts, varying the language and circumstances, is based up- [illegible] on the idea that distinct offences may be charged in the same indictment. The prisoners are to be tried on the various counts as if they were vari- [illegible] ous transactions. There is no legal objection against charging various crimes in the same indictment. The practice has been to put a party upon election where the prisoner would be embarrassed in his de- [illegible] fence, but such is not the law. In this case these offences charged are all part of the same transac- [illegible] tion, and no case is made out for the Court to inter- [illegible] fere and put the parties upon an election.

Mr. Chilton said he would reserve the motion as a basis for a motion in arrest of judgment.

Mr. Griswold remarked that the position of all the present counsel of the prisoner was one of very great embarrassment. They had no disposition to inter- [illegible] fere with the course of practice, but it was the desire of the defendant that the case should be argued. He supposed that counsel could obtain sufficient know- [illegible] ledge of the evidence previously taken by reading notes of it. But it was now nearly dark. If it was to be argued at all, he supposed the argument for the Commonwealth would probably occupy the attention of the Court until the usual time for adjournment, un- [illegible] less it was the intention to continue with a late evening session. From what had heretofore tran- [illegible] spired, he felt a delicacy in making any request of the Court, but knowing that the case was now ended, ex- [illegible] cept for mere argument, he did not know that it would be asking too much for the Court to adjourn after the opening argument on behalf of the prosecu- [illegible] tion.

Mr. Hunter would cheerfully bear testimony to the unexceptionable manner in which the counsel who had just taken his seat had conducted the examina- [illegible] tion of witnesses to-day. It would afford him very great pleasure, in all ordinary cases, to agree to the indulgence of such a request as the gentleman had just made, and which was entirely natural, but he was bound to remember and respectfully to remind the Court that this state of things, which places coun- [illegible] sel in a somewhat embarrassing position in conduct- [illegible] ing the defence, is purely and entirely the act of the prisoner. His counsel will not be responsible for it; the Court is not responsible for it, but the unfor- [illegible] tunate prisoner is responsible for his own act in dis- [illegible] missing his faithful, skillful, able and zealous counsel on yesterday afternoon. He would simply add that not only were the jurors kept away from their fami- [illegible] lies by their delays, but there could not be a female in this county, who, whether with the good cause or not, was not trembling with anxiety and apprehen- [illegible] sion. While, then, courtesy to the counsel and hu- [illegible] manity to the prisoner should have due weight, yet the Commonwealth has its rights, the community has its rights, the jury have their rights, and it was for his Honor to weigh these in opposite scales, and deter- [illegible] mine whether we should not go on, and bring this case to a close to-night. We had until 12 o'clock to do it in.

Mr. Chilton said their client desired that they should argue his case. It was impossible for him to do so now, and he could not allow himself to make an attempt at argument on a case about which he knew so little. If he were to get up at all, it would be for the unworthy purpose of wasting time. He had no such design, but having undertaken this man's cause, he very much desired to comply with his wishes. He would be the last man in the world to subject the jurors to inconvenience unnecessarily; but although the prisoner might have been to blame, may have acted foolishly, and may have had an im- [illegible] proper purpose in so doing, still he could not see that he should therefore be forced to have his case sub- [illegible] mitted without argument. In a trial for life and death, we should not be too precipitate.

The Court here consulted with the jurors, who ex- [illegible] pressed themselves very anxious to get home.

His Honor said that he was desirous of trying this case precisely as he would try another,—without any reference at all to outside feeling.

Mr. Hoyt remarked that he was physically incapa- [illegible] ble of speaking to-night, even if fully prepared. He had worked very hard last night to get the law points —until he fell unconscious from exhaustion and fa- [illegible] tigue. For the last five days and nights he had only slept ten hours, and it seemed to him that justice to the prisoner demanded the allowance of a little time in a case so extraordinary in all its aspects as this.

The Court suggested that we might have the open- [illegible] ing argument for the prosecution to-night at any rate.

Mr. Harding would not like to open the argument now, unless the case was to be finished to-night. He was willing, however, to submit the case to the jury without a single word, believing they would do the prisoner justice. The prosecution had been met not only on the threshold, but at every step, with obstruc- [illegible] tions as to the progress of the case. If the case was not to be closed to-night, he would like to ask the same indulgence given to the other side, that he might collate the notes of the evidence he had taken.

The Court inquired what length of time the defence would require for argument on Monday morning. He could then decide whether to grant the request or not.

After consultation, Mr. Chilton stated that there would be only two speeches by himself and Mr. Gris- [illegible] wold, not occupying more than two hours and a half in all.

Mr. Hunter again entered an earnest protest against delay.

The Court replied: "Then you can go on your- [illegible] selves."

Mr Harding then commenced the opening argument for the commonwealth, and spoke only for about forty minutes. He reviewed the testimony as elicited during the examination, and dwelt for some time on the ab- [illegible] surdity of the claim or expectation of the prisoner,—that he should have been treated according to the rules of honorable warfare. He seemed to have lost sight of the fact that he was in command of a band of murderers and thieves, and had forfeited all title to protection of any kind.

The court then adjourned at 5 o'clock, to meet again at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when Mr. Chilton will deliver his opening speech for the prisoner.

THE PRISONERS HOLD A MILITARY LEVEE —ILLNESS OF MR. HOYT.

CHARLESTOWN, Sunday, Oct. 23.

This evening at 4 o'clock the United Guards, of Frederick City, under the command of Capt. Rowe, reached here from Harper's Ferry. They requested to be allowed to see the prisoners, and were admitted by authority of Judge Parker—going in by squads. They first visited the cell of Brown and Coppoc. Brown was in good spirits. He rose from his couch and took his visitors by the hand, remarking, "Gentle- [illegible] men, I am glad to see you." In reply to their ques- [illegible] tions he said he was still suffering some pain about the left kidney. He said he was treated with all humani- [illegible] ty, and bore testimony to the efficiency of the volunteer soldiers. He thanked Lieut. for the manly and tasteful manner in which he had captured, and said he would always remember him for his many noble traits of character. During the conversation Brown occa- [illegible] sionally played with the little children of his jailer, who were present. He remarked that he had been on the frontiers in 1812, and that during all his life he had endured hardships and knew how to bear them. Stevens was suffering much, although he is still get- [illegible] ting better. He shook all the company by the hands. Coppoc said he was prepared to bear his fate like a man. He told Lieut. he should want him to testify on his trial, which Lieut. promised to do. Brown said that they were well treated. Cook's cell was not en- [illegible] tered. He has been all day busily writing, and is de- [illegible] termined to be preparing a full confession by the ad- [illegible] vice of Gov. Willard, in the hope of pardon. During the visit the jail was surrounded by a large crowd, but good order prevailed.

Mr. Hoyt, the prisoner's counsel, was quite ill last night, but is much better to-day.

THE CARLISLE PRISONER TO BE SURRENDERED.

CARLISLE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 22.

The prisoner in jail here, for whom a requisition was made by the Governor of Virginia as Andrew Hamlin, was before the Judge to-day upon a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Counsel for the prisoner claimed his discharge on the ground that his name was William Hamlin. Several residents of Harper's Ferry were examined, and testified positively that the prisoner was one of the invaders. They had conversed with him and recognized him. Mr. Cornelius said he saw the flash of his rifle when in the act of shooting a citizen. No one of the witnesses knew his name, or [illegible].

The Court took the ground that the requisition is legally and formally right, but there is no evid

Logan and Fitzgerald. He was suspected as soon as he was seen, and Logan pretended to have a store at a little distance, and asked him to go with him. The three started, and after they had gone a little distance, Logan and Fitzgerald watched a favorable opportunity and seized him. A number of laborers were within sight, and resistance was impossible.

He had in his pocketbook, concealed under his clothing, his commission from Brown, and other papers, which clearly identified him. Knowing that these papers must be found, and that he had no force to dispose of them, as his hands were tied, he attempted to make terms with Logan. Logan encouraged him, and took an oath that he would destroy his papers and aid his escape, if he could receive an equivalent for the reward offered for him. Believing that this was the best he could do, Coox gave up his papers, and threw himself upon the mercy and honor of Logan.

I was present at the hearing before the Justice, as counsel for Coox. Logan produced the papers, and detailed the whole conversation he had had with Coox, including his confession as to his identity.

As the testimony was overwhelming, his counsel made no objection to having him committed for a *final hearing*.

A friend of Coox's was telegraphed for, who could communicate with him as to *his* family, &c., and who could advise as to the best course to pursue for his safety. Had the dispatch gone, and been received promptly, the person to whom it was addressed could not have been here before noon to-day. It was the intention of Coox's counsel to proceed by writ of *habeas corpus*, if possible, to delay his departure until he could have some consultation with his friends; but that was delayed as a last resort from the reasonable certainty that, in the face of a requisition, the writ would be refused.

I was with Coox half an hour before the arrival of the train from Harrisburgh. When the train came in, I scanned diligently through the hotels to find whether any one had arrived; but found that none had come. I then met—not *half an hour* after the arrival of the train—the counsel for the Commonwealth, (Mr. Douglass,) and he assured me that there was no requisition here for Coox, and that there would be none here to-day." Believing that in a case of such magnitude no evasion that is worse than a falsehood would be resorted to, thought the prisoner safe for the day; but soon after I learned that at the *time* I was talking with the Commonwealth's counsel, Coox was in the custody of the Virginia officers, and on his way to Charlestown.

The parties concerned in the arrest of Coox, knowing that Judge Kinnell (our Presiding Judge,) was in town, had the Governor direct his order to him; and instead of notifying counsel and having Coox remanded only after all legal means had been exhausted to save him, they went from the cars direct to the prison, had the Judge brought there, and the prisoner given over to the Virginia authorities at once. Coox asked to have his counsel present, and one of the counsel on the other side (Mr. Shakes,) offered to bring me there; but the Judge refused to have me sent for, and Coox was thus remanded in twenty minutes after the requisition reached here, in the absence and without the knowledge of his counsel, and, without even the poor consolation of seeing a single friend to whom he could commit a message for any one. In this act, all the humane principles of the law were insolently defied, and when there was not even an apparent necessity for it.

BROWN'S CARPET-BAG.

LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, AND MEMORANDA, RELATIVE TO HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK ELUCIDATED BY THE NOTES AND OTHER CRITICAL AIDS OF THE WASHINGTON CONSTITUTION.

The contents of the carpet-bag, found in the pillage of John Brown's residence, and secured by the federal officials, have been given to the world through the columns of the Government organ. The illustrations and helps afforded by the *Constitution* are too valuable to be spared, and are therefore reproduced with the text:

CHATHAM, (Canada West,)
Saturday, May 8, 1858—10 A. M.

Convention met in pursuance to call of John Brown and others, and was called to order by Mr. Jackson, on whose motion Mr. Wm. C. Monroe was chosen President; when, on motion of Mr. Brown, Mr. J. H. Kagi was chosen Secretary. On motion of Mr. Delany, Mr. Brown then proceeded to state the object of the Convention at length, and then to explain the general features of the plan of action in the execution of the project in view by the Convention. Mr. Delany and others spoke in favor of the project and the plan, and both were agreed to by general consent.

Mr. Brown then presented a plan of organization, entitled "Provisional constitution and ordinances for the people of the United States," and moved the reading of the same.

Mr. Kinnard objected to the reading until an oath of secrecy be taken by each member of the Convention; whereupon Mr. Delany moved that the following article of honor be taken by all members of the Convention: "I solemnly affirm that I will not in any way divulge any of the secrets of this Convention, except to persons entitled to know the same, on the pain of forfeiting the respect and projection of this organization," which motion was carried.

The President then proceeded to administer the obligation; after which

The question was taken on the reading of the plan proposed by Mr. Brown, and the same carried.

The plan was then read by the Secretary; after which, on motion of Mr. Whipple, it was ordered that it be now read by articles for consideration.

The articles, from one to forty-five, inclusive, were then read and adopted. On the reading of the forty-sixth, Mr. Reynolds moved to strike out the same. Reynolds spoke in favor, and Brown, Monroe, Owen Brown, Delany, Realf, Kinnard and Kagi against. The question was then taken and lost, there being but one vote in the affirmative.

The article was then adopted. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth articles, with the schedule, were then adopted in the same manner. It was then moved by Mr. Delany that the title and preamble stand as read, Carried.

On motion of Mr. Kagi, the constitution, as a whole, was then unanimously adopted.

The Convention took a recess at 1½ P. M., adjourned, on motion of Mr. Jackson, till 2 o'clock.

Three o'clock, P. M.—Journal read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Delany, it was then ordered that those approving of the Constitution as adopted sign the same; whereupon the names of all the members were appended.

After congratulatory remarks by Messrs. Kinnard and Delany, the Convention, on motion of Mr. Whipple, adjourned at 3½ o'clock.

J. H. KAGI,
Secretary of the Convention.

The above is a journal of the Provisional Constitutional Convention held at Chatham, Canada West, May 8, 1858, as herein stated.

CHATHAM, (Canada West,) Saturday, May 8, 1858.

8½ P. M.—In accordance with, and obedience to, the provisions of the schedule to the Constitution for the proscribed and oppressed people "of the United States of America," to-day adopted at this place, a convention was called by the President of the Convention framing that instrument, and met at the above-named hour for the purpose of electing officers to fill the offices specially established and named by said Constitution.

The convention was called to order by Mr. M. R. Delany, upon whose nomination Mr. Wm. C. Monroe was chosen President, and Mr. J. H. Kagi Secretary.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Whipple, Kagi, Bell, Cook and Monroe, was then chosen, to select candidates for the various offices to be filled, for the consideration of the Convention.

On reporting progress, and asking leave to sit again, that request was refused, and committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the Convention then went into the election of officers in the following manner and order:

Mr. Whipple nominated John Brown for Commander-in-Chief, who was, on the seconding of Mr. Delany, elected by acclamation.

Mr. Realf nominated J. H. Kagi for Secretary of War, who was elected in the same manner.

On motion of Mr. Monroe, the Convention then adjourned to 9 A. M., on Monday, the 10th.

MONDAY, May 10, 1858—9 A. M.—The proceedings of the Convention on Saturday were read and approved.

The President announced that the business before the Convention was the further election of officers.

Mr. Whipple nominated Thomas M. Kinard for President. In a speech of some length Mr. Kinard declined.

Mr. Anderson nominated J. W. Loguen for the same office. The nomination was afterwards withdrawn by Mr. Logan not being present, and it being announced that he would not serve if elected.

Mr. Brown then moved to postpone the election of President for the present. Carried.

The Convention then went into the election of members of Congress. Messrs. Alfred M. Ellsworth and Osborn Anderson were elected.

After which the Convention went into the election of Secretary of State, to which office Richard Realf was chosen.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned to 2½ P. M.

2½ P. M.—Convention again assembled, and went into a balloting for the election of Treasurer and Secretary of the Treasury.

Owen Brown was elected as the former, and George B. Gill as the latter.

The following resolution was then introduced by Mr. Brown and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That John Brown, J. H. Kagi, Richard Realf, L. F. Parsons, O. P. Tidd, C. Whipple, C. W. Moffit, John E. Cook, Owen Brown, Steward Taylor, Osborn Anderson, A. M. Ellsworth, Richard Richardson, W. H. Leeman and John Lawrence be, and are hereby appointed a Committee to whom is delegated the power of the Convention to fill by election all the offices specially named in the Provisional Constitution which may be vacant after the adjournment of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

J. KAGI, Secretary of the Convention.

NAMES OF MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION WRITTEN BY EACH PERSON.

Wm. Charles Monroe, President of the Convention; G. J. Reynolds, J. C. Grant, A. J. Smith, James M. Jones, George B. Gill, M. F. Bailey, Wm. Lambert, S. Hunton, C. W. Moffet, John J. Jackson, J. Anderson, Alfred Whipple, James M. Bue, W. H. Leeman, Alfred M. Ellsworth, John E. Cook, Steward Taylor, James W. Purnell, George Akin, Stephen Dettin, Thomas Hickerson, John Caunel, Robinson Alexander, Richard Realf, Thomas F. Cary, Richard Richardson, L. T. Parsons, Thomas M. Kinnard, M. H. Delany, Robert Vanvanken, Thomas M. Stringer, Charles F. Tidd, John A. Thomas, C. Whipple, J. D. Shadd, Robert Newman, Owen Brown, John Brown, J. H. Harris, Charles Smith, Simon Fislin, Isaac Holler, James Smith, J. H. Kagi, Secretary of the Convention.

MEMORANDUM.

J. W. Fatherngill, $5; Samuel Fauser, $5; George Fauser, $5; J. C. Thompson, $3; W. H. Hall, $25. Total, $40.

J. Willets, $10; T. W. Scudder, $2; Dr., (order on Griffin,) $5; ——— Jones, $10; J. D. Adams, $20, paid by Scudder; S. M. Stevens, $22. Total, $72.

C. W. Moffit, 50 cents; R. Richardson, $1 50; L. F. Parsons, $7; Realf, $7. Total, $15.

Men, as follows: Double eagles, $15,000; eagles, $5,000. Total, $20,000. W. WEBER.

MEMORANDUM—OFFICES FILLED.

Commander-in-Chief, John Brown; Secretary of War, J. H. Kagi; Members of Congress, Alfred M. Ellsworth, Osborne Anderson; Treasurer, Owen Brown; Secretary of the Treasury, Geo. B. Gill, (vacant;) Secretary of State, Richard Realf,* (vacant.)

* 6 Brown says an Englishman, and died on the passage coming home.

[No. 9.] Office of Daily Morning Leader,
Cleveland, June 20, 1859.

Friend J. H.: I have been expecting to hear from Northern Ohio, and from you, relative to getting the freight stowed in good shape in cheese, &c., ere this. Saw Mr. W. yesterday, but H. is to be here a day or two since. Keep still about it as much as possible, and they hear from you in the meantime to the contrary. Have written you three letters before this. Have received the drafts for two hundred. The last shall probably get cashed in Rochester, perhaps at Ashtabula. If you wish to communicate with me before I return write to my wife, under cover to Mr. L., as heretofore, and she will forward to me at Chatham. I yesterday gave W. $6, which, in addition to the $30 which our friend S. gave him, will enable the three to meet their traveling expenses. Shall write you quite often while away. The first lot of freight, of 15 boxes, I presume, has reached you ere this. The last (six boxes and one chest) will not be many days behind them. All well.

Very truly, &c., JOHN SMITH.

SANDUSKY, (O.)

[No. 10.] Saturday Evening, Aug. 27, 1859.

Friend Henrie: I have just written since I left Syracuse for the reason that I had nothing definite to write until within two or three days, and then was too much occupied to write. At St. C. I found none, and went on to Hamilton, where I met with the several named fellows. The coppersmith on the G. W. R. Railroad will go, but has an engagement on a steam-engine which will hold him several weeks. I think him one of those men who must be obtained if possible. For several months he was entirely out of business waiting, but, hearing nothing, took a job, which he cannot now leave till finished. There is at Hamilton two other men every way fitted by nature for such a place, one at least of whom will start as soon as traveling expenses can be raised. At Dr. W.'s house we formed an *association*, the officers consisting of Chairman, Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary, the business of which is *to hunt up good workmen and raise the means to send them forward*. I am in communication with this association, and can reach them all at once through their Corresponding Secretary; so that whatever you wish to communicate can be done through me by letter without delay. No minutes of the organization, nor of any of its proceedings, are or will be preserved in writing. I have also, at Hamilton, formed a number of miles from there, but what they say is on hand. Alex. had disposed of his affairs a good while since, and until within a few weeks had been waiting, but has lately resumed; thinks he can now close out by 1st November; and in the mean time, to prove his devotion, will furnish means to help on two or three himself. He can be fully relied on. Anderson, at Chat., will come on immediately. At "B—n" I found the man, the leading spirit in that affair, which you, Henrie, referred to. On Thursday night last I went with him on foot twelve miles, much of the way through cedar paths, and sought out in "the bush" some of the choicest. Had a meeting after 1 o'clock at night at his house. He has a wife and five children, all small, and they are living very poorly indeed—"roughing it in the bush"—but his wife is a heroine, and he will be *hard* on as soon as his family can be provided for. He owes about $30; says that a hundred additional would enable him to leave them comfortable for a good while. After viewing him in all points I am capable of, I have to say that I think him worth *in our market as much as two or three hundred average men*, and even at this rate I should rate him too low. For *physical capacity*, for *practical judgment*, for courage and *moral tone*, for *energy*, and *force*, and *will*, for an experience that would not only enable him to *meet* difficulty, but give *confidence* to overcome it, I should have to go a long way to find his equal, and, in my judgment, would be a cheap acquisition at almost any price. I shall *individually* make a strenuous effort to raise the means to send him on.

Mr. A——n, at Detroit, is all alive; also DeB. However, Mr. A.'s wife is very sick; he will get down there as soon as possible. In to let me know right away, by letter, *what* he can do, and *when*. DeB. is the working man there, and a host in himself. Thompson is on hand as soon as he can shape his affairs so that his family—a wife and one child, 6 months old—can be provided for. I saw friend Isaac's letter to DeB., and took a copy to send on to the other associations. When sat at "W——y" I saw our friends from Mo.; they are *all doing well*, are working hard; have raised a great deal of stuff to live on. (I'm) and his family are out on a farm, about 11 miles; *did not see him*. They all say he is doing better probably than any of those at "W——y." They seemed anxious to do some washing, or something for me for nothing. They said, "tell your ——, and thenk with him, that we all owes un a great deal more than we can ever pay in dis world."

By the way, it is now well ascertained that the fire was caused by an incendiary, or incendiaries, in the interest of the tyrants, who could devise no other plan.

I go on to-night from here, so as to meet the morning train for Oberlin. Shall write you very soon again. I left Mr. ——, our Syracuse friend, at Detroit, from whence he will return home, stopping at Ingersoll and London. Perhaps, on the whole, it was best I left him accompany me on this trip, yet my first idea of him I find are correct. "He is too fat;" nor is this all—his heart is only PASSIVELY in our cause. Wherever I have been they tell me I had no need of a voucher, as my *resemblance to "Isaac"* would have been all sufficient. As it is, I very much regret that I spent so much money in transporting so much *mere* adipose matter. Now don't imagine anything occurred to cause friendly feelings there did not, and what I have said I wish regarded as confidential. When I get home, if there is nothing which *you have laid out for me to do*, I shall, as soon as I can get to it, set about raising some funds for the cause. From this on I mean to devote my whole time, if I can, in the work. Don't fail to attach my name to that document, or those documents. You know.

If friend "Isaac" wishes me to go anywhere else I shall need more means, as I have only enough to get back with. In haste, yours, JOHN SMITH.

Give my warmest regards to all the fraternity. J. S.

West Andover, (Ashtabula Co., Ohio,)
Thursday Morning, Sept. 8, 1859.

Friend Henrie: I yesterday evening received yours of September 2, and I not only hasten to reply, but hasten to lay its contents before those who are interested. Through those associations which I formed in C——, I am, through the Corresponding Secretaries of *each, able to reach each individual member of the shortest notice by letter. I am devoting my whole time to our company business.* Shall immediately go out organizing and raising funds. From what *I*, even, had understood, I had supposed you would not think it best to commence opening the coal banks before Spring, unless circumstances should make it imperative. However, I suppose the reasons are satisfactory to you, and if so, those who own smaller shares ought not to object. I hope we shall be able to get on in season some of those old miners of whom I wrote you. Shall strain every nerve to accomplish this. You may be assured that what you say to me will reach those who may be benefited thereby, and those who would take stock, in the shortest possible time; so don't fail to keep me posted. *My interests* simply under cover to Horace, will answer just as well, and perhaps better. Please remember this. Did the last shipment of six boxes and one chest of household goods safely arrive? How did the mining *prospect* seem to strike our R——r friend? In short, was his faith increased in the practicability and profit of the work, and how much stock did he take?

I some think of exhibiting a specimen of the fence at the Cleveland Fair in October—about the 10th of the month, I believe, and I may direct you to write me there, in care of the friends with whom you used to board. When in Cleveland I made their acquaintance; am pleased with them. Mrs. S. thought she could do something, even though her husband was too much absorbed in other business. She might invest profitably, and would be a good stockholder. You might drop a line through me, if you think better than to her direct. I feel that it is *all important* you should have that wire from the East, and hope you will not have to make any fence without it. The specimens put up here are beautiful. Our castings cost us here not less than three cents per pound. If our plan succeeds I think the cost might be materially lessened.

Last night we had a smart frost; cannot say how much the corn is injured; no piece that I have seen is out the way of frost yet.

There is a general dearth of news in this region. By the way, I notice through the Cleveland *Leader* that "Old Brown" is again figuring in Kansas. Well, every dog must have his day, and he will no doubt find the end of his tether. Did you ever know of such a high-handed piece of business? However, it's just like him. The Black Republicans—some of them may wink at such things, but I tell you, friend Henrie, he's too salt a dose for many of them to swallow, and I can already see symptoms of divisions in their ranks. We are bound to roll up a good stiff majority for our side this Fall. I will send you herewith the item referred to, which I clipped from the *Leader*. Give best regards to all, and believe me, faithfully yours. JOHN.

P. S.—Direct to "I. B. J." under cover to Horace, until further notice.

The following is the extract from the *Leader* referred to in the within letter:

"'Old Brown'—Release of Dr. Doy.—It is intimated that Dr. Doy owes his release from prison at St. Joseph to the presence of the brave Osswatomie Brown in Kansas. The marked coolness, firmness, sagacity, and success of the deed bespeak 'Old Brown's' work. It was planned and executed by a leader of daring character, and whose audacity in boarding the slaveholders in their den had been rendered matchless by experience. The reward of $3,000, offered some months ago by the Governor of Missouri, for the capture of Capt. Brown, is a tempting one, but the Missourians do not appear to be very anxious to make the special acquaintance of the hero of Black Jack, Osswatomie, and Fort Scott."

[No. 17.] Oberlin, Aug. 23, 1859.

Dear Sir: Yours of Aug. 9 came to hand this morning, and I hasten to reply, and should have replied to your first letter before, but it was so long reaching me that I was afraid you would have left Chambersburgh. My pecuniary condition is such (having made a loss in consequence of being in jail of about $1,200, on property shipped West,) that I regret to say I cannot advance the money to save your father's land. It would give me great pleasure to do this; and I am sorry I cannot.

Next, with regard to the last proposition: Our people have been drained of the last copper to pay expenses for the Oberlin trial, and are now sued by Lowe for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment.

We have, in all probability, got to have another clinch with the scoundrels, and money, money, money, will be needed at every step.

If I could possibly do so, I would send you the required amount, but in my opinion it will not be possible to raise it. By visiting other places, and interesting other parties, it might be done, but not here. I have to go to Missouri in a few days to look after my business there, which has been left in a disastrous condition by imprisonment. Yours, truly, R. PLUMB.

J. Henrie, Esq.

The following is in Old Brown's handwriting:

Look for letters directed to John Henrie, at Chambersburgh. Inquire for letters at Chambersburgh for L. Smith & Sons, and write them at Harper's Ferry *as soon* as any does come. See Mr. Henry Watson at Chambersburgh, and find out if the *Tribune* comes on. Have Mr. Watson and his *reliable* friends get ready to receive company. Get Mr. Watson to make you acquainted with his reliable friends, but *do not appear* to be any wise thick with them, and *do not often be seen with any such* man. Get Mr. Watson, *if he can*, to find out a trusty man or men to stop with at Hagerstown, (if any such there be,) as Mr. Thos. Henry has gone from there. Write Tidd to come to Chambersburgh by Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh at once. He can stop off the Pittsburgh road at Hudson, and go to Jason's for his trunk. Write Carpenter and Haslett that we are all well, right, and ready as soon as we can get our boarding-house fixed, when we will write them to come on, and by what route. I will pay Haslett the money he advanced to Anderson for expenses traveling. Find yourself a comfortable cheap boarding-house at once. Write L. Smith & Sons, at Harper's Ferry. Inquire after your four Cleveland friends and have them come on to Chambersburgh if they are on the way; *if not on the road*, have them wait till we are better prepared. *Be careful what you write to all persons.* Do not send or bring any more persons here until we advise you of our readiness to board them.

[No. 1.] Warsaw, April 16, 1859.

Dear Sir: I am here waiting a conveyance to take me home; have been quite prostrated almost the whole time since you left me at John's with the difficulty in my head and ear, and with the ague in consequence. I am now some better. Had a good visit at Rochester; but did not effect much. Had a first-rate time at Peterboro;* got of Mr. S.† and others $160 nearly, and a note (which I think a good one) for $295. Mr. S. wrote to Eastern friends to make up at least $2,000, saying he was in for only $50 at the commencement.

I feel encouraged to believe it will soon be done, and wish you to let our folks all round understand how the [illegible]

[illegible] Garrett Smith's residence.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, WILLING BOY; is competent and trustworthy; wages no object; has a knowledge of the business. Apply at 1 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in first-class cook; understands pastry; washes and irons; is a competent and reliable nurse. Apply to MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, WILLING boy, 15 years old, to do errands, or to work in a store or factory; has been employed in a grocery store; can give the best of reference. Address A. B., box 4,000 Herald Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American and English girl; best City references; can be seen at 82 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., room 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in first-class cook; understands pastry; washes and irons; is a competent and reliable nurse. Apply to MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, WILLING girl; understands plain cooking; washes and irons well; is competent and trustworthy. Apply to MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, in first-class cook; understands pastry; washes and irons; is a competent and reliable nurse. Apply to MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, WILLING boy, 15 years old, to do errands, or to work in a store or factory; has been employed in a grocery store; can give the best of reference. Address A. B., box 4,000 Herald Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN ELDERLY woman; understands pastry; washes and irons well; is competent and trustworthy. Apply at No. 61 2d-st., corner of Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN ELDERLY woman; understands pastry; washes and irons well; is competent and trustworthy. Apply at No. 61 2d-st., corner of Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman (an Episcopalian) desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; or would take the entire charge of an infant; is well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

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WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Address M. C., No. 117 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Address A. B., box 4,000 Herald Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID, by a young woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 300 Greene-st., near Waverley-place.

TO ACTORS AND OTHERS.—A RARE CHANCE.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Address A. B., box 4,000 Herald Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in washing; can give the best of City references; can be seen at present employer's, No. 118 East 34th-st., corner of 4th-av., one flight of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in washing; can give the best of City references; can be seen at present employer's, No. 118 East 34th-st., corner of 4th-av., one flight of stairs up, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation in private family to do housework and plain cooking; is a good baker; can be seen at No. 136 4th-st., near 1st-av. Apply for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in private family to do housework and plain cooking; is a good baker; can be seen at No. 136 4th-st., near 1st-av. Apply for three days.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation in private family to do housework and plain cooking; is a good baker; can be seen at No. 136 4th-st., near 1st-av. Apply for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served to City omits a week, mailed for Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Terms Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Entertainments this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Maria di Rohan.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Heiress—Jessy Dean.

WINTER GARDEN—Don.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Going it Blind.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Never Despair—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Jessy Dean, and Maggy Grab—Cambridge; or, The Spirit of the Woods.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Cricket—Poor Pillicoddy.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Paul Pry, Evening: The Wages Account.

BIRLOW'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wagner's Italia.

BROADWAY GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Spring and Fashion Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 208 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European news, brought to Quebec by the *Nova Scotian*, is important. On the 17th inst. a treaty of peace was signed at Zurich between France and Austria; a second treaty between Austria and Sardinia was to be signed on the 18th; and immediately after a tripartite Convention between the three belligerent Powers. One element of these arrangements was the meeting of a Congress forthwith, in which, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in addition to the five great Powers, Sardinia, Spain, Sweden, Portugal, Naples and Rome will be represented. Of the great Powers, however, it was deemed uncertain whether or not Great Britain would consent to take part in the deliberations, as it was plain the condition prefixed by that Government to its compliance, namely, the recognition of the independence of Central Italy, was not to be conceded. The expedition from Spain to Morocco was preparing with all energy, notwithstanding the new Emperor had offered terms of peace. The French Government was about to sustain the Spanish policy by an expedition of its own. From China we have partial confirmation of the success of Mr. WARD in his negociations at Peking. He was expected at Shanghai at the close of August, bearing with him the ratified treaty. The *Great Eastern* was not yet definitely announced for her transatlantic voyage. The 28th inst. had been named as the day of departure, but until a meeting of the Directors had passed upon the subject, nothing official could be stated.

The evidence upon the trial of JOHN BROWN was brought to a close on Saturday; the defence, throughout the day, having been conducted by Mr. HOYT, of Boston; Mr. HENRY GRISWOLD, of Cleveland, and Mr. SAMUEL CHILTON, of Washington—the counsel selected by BROWN to replace Messrs. BOTTS and GREEN. The evidence for the prisoner turned chiefly upon his tender treatment of the prisoners, and his reluctance to fire upon the assailants of the armory; circumstances urged rather in mitigation than in defence of his crime. The letter of GERRIT SMITH on "Kansas work," and the autobiography of BROWN were objected to as inadmissible in evidence, and were withdrawn. At 4 o'clock the case was ready for the jury, and, but for the prisoner insisting that his counsel should be heard in his behalf, the verdict would doubtless have been rendered before this. The Court, however, decided to grant the hearing, and the case was adjourned until this morning.

We have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. Marshal SERRANO was understood to be on his way to that city to assume his duties as Captain-General of Cuba. The sugar market was firm.

We learn, by dispatches from New-Orleans, that there were one hundred and seventy vessels in the port of Rio Janerio on the 1st inst. Among them were the war ships *Lancaster*, *John Adams* and *Dolphin*. The *Champion*, for New-York, for San Francisco, was obliged to stop at Rio, on the 20th, for repairs. The stock of coffee in port was 80,000 bags.

The Baltimore Reform Committee has issued another appeal to the public, setting forth the facts of the disturbances which occurred at the recent municipal election, censuring the Sheriff and police of the city for non-performance of their duties, and urging upon the citizens the necessity of adopting measures for self-protection. The Committee conclude by calling another town-meeting, to be held to-day in Monument-square. A telegraph dispatch from Baltimore brings the startling intelligence that WM. L. MCPHAIL, President of the Second Branch of the City Council, and at present acting Mayor of Baltimore during Mayor SWAN's illness, was shot last evening by a reporter of the Baltimore *Sun*. The wound will probably prove fatal.

The remains of Judge MASON, the late Minister at Paris, were consigned to the grave yesterday. They rest beside those of President MONROE, in the Hollywood Cemetery, near Richmond. The funeral pageant is described as extremely imposing.

Ex-Gov. JONES, of Tennessee, died on Saturday at his residence in Memphis.

BYASS, the manufacturer of the London Porter known as "Byass' London Porter," has obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court against WINTERINGHAM, enjoining him from imitating the plaintiff's trade-mark.... In the case of DAYTON vs. WILKES, which is the suit brought to wind up the partnership affairs of the newspaper, *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, ex-Judge COLE of the Marine Court has been appointed Receiver, and the paper is to be sold by him.... The General Term of the Supreme Court on Saturday remanded JAMES SHERIDAN to the General Sessions for new trial.... The case of HORSTMAN BROTHERS vs. the City Insurance Company, involving the question whether the Company were liable for injury to goods of delicate fabric through dust, water, exposure, &c., attendant upon a fire, the goods themselves not having been ignited, has been concluded and submitted to the jury.... The Superior Court has made an order extending the General and Trial terms now in session through the present week.

The position of the steamer *New-World* is the same as on Saturday. Steamers and lighters are engaged in rescuing the freight and baggage as fast as it can be reached. A derrick is to be sent up to-day for the purpose of relieving the sunken vessel of her boilers and heavier portions of the machinery.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in John-street observed Sunday (yesterday) as the anniversary of the dedication of the first Methodist meeting-house in America, which was erected upon the site of the present edifice. The exercises were highly interesting.

Flour was less inquired for, and prices declined. Wheat was in demand, chiefly on speculation, at, however, easier rates. Corn was scarce and quiet. Barley was less plenty, and was in request. Sugars were actively sought after. Rio Coffee attracted more attention, partly from shippers. Sales were reported of 1,250 bales Cotton at previous figures. Provisions were heavy and drooping. Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Seeds, Naval Stores, Hides, Sole Leather and Metals were lightly dealt in. The freight engagements included 3,500 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 2s. 3d per bbl. There were 474 vessels of all classes in port.

FOLLY OF A VIRGINIA ORGAN.—The Richmond *Examiner* devotes three or four columns to desultory and rather unintelligible comments upon our remarks concerning the Harper's Ferry affair. Its principal grievance seems to be our suggestion that the Virginia newspapers were aggravating the dangers which the chance of these outbreaks always involves by their exhibition of extravagant and needless alarm. The *Examiner* concedes that the journals from which we quoted have erred in this respect, but believes that we are sorry for it now that the first excitement has passed away. It complains, moreover, that it "cannot decide what motives actuate the Times in appealing to their *fears*, where every impulse of human nature appeals to manliness."

We might find a sufficient answer to the *Examiner's* query in the circumstance that fear *was the only sentiment which seemed* to actuate the Virginia mind upon the first news of the Harper's Ferry invasion. But in point of fact we have not appealed to their apprehensions at all,—but have only remonstrated with them against making their fears so conspicuous as to invite the assaults which inspire them.

The *Examiner's* laborious attempt to detect in our remarks something which it can distort into an apology for the invasion, is too paltry in its motive and too futile in its result to merit attention. We have denounced the whole movement, and all who, directly or indirectly, have aided or prompted it, quite as decisively as the *Examiner*, and, we may add without any lack of modesty, with much more justice and effect.

John Brown's Carpet-Bag.

We publish this morning a formidable batch of the contents of JOHN BROWN'S carpet-bag, as revealed to the public through the columns of Mr. BUCHANAN'S *Constitution*. We cannot commend these documents as very edifying reading, nor have they any very great importance in an historical point of view. But great reliance has been placed upon them by the prints and parties most zealous in the manufacture of party capital out of this nefarious affair, and we, therefore, submit them to our readers, in simple justice to all concerned. They will certainly aid in forming a judgment as to the extent of the plot which has created of much alarm, and more just indignation throughout the Union.

The revelations of Col. FORBES, it will be remembered, were only to the last of April, 1858, something more than a year and a half ago. They proved that he and BROWN had concocted plans for effecting the abolition of Slavery in some of the Southern States, that they differed in the details of their plots, BROWN insisting upon an actual armed invasion, and raising the standard of insurrection upon slaveholding soil, and FORBES preferring the safer mode of running off slaves, in large numbers, and all along the border of the Slave States. They finally agreed upon a "mixed plan," in which the Forbes element greatly predominated;—and while both these men were to be enlisted as practical agents, the whole affair was to be under the supervision of a Committee. All this was agreed upon, according to Col. FORBES, in the Spring or early Summer of 1857,—over two years ago. Very soon thereafter, before any practical steps had been taken to carry out the programme thus devised, the Colonel discovered that the Abolitionists at the East, under whose protection he supposed he had been working in the Kansas campaign, were cheating him out of his pay, and he thereupon turned his attention to a crusade against them for his dues,—leaving the campaign for emancipating the blacks to take care of itself. Indeed, he seems to have gone further than this. In February, 1858, he visited Washington for the double purpose of getting his own pay and of breaking up the project which BROWN and he had agreed to carry into effect. According to his letters, he revealed this plot to several prominent gentlemen in Washington, among whom were the late Dr. BAILEY, and Senators SUMNER, SEWARD and HALE,—and pressed upon them the extreme importance of stopping BROWN in his crusade, as well as of securing for himself payment for his services in the Kansas war. He was engaged in this work up to the 14th of May, 1858,—the date of his latest letter to Dr. HOWE. From that time forward, so far as his revelations are concerned, we get no light upon the affair.

But when the Forbes carpet-bag closes, JOHN BROWN'S bag opens,—though there is still a year of interregnum. From May, 1858, until May, 1859, the project seems to have slept. But in the month last named, it appears that a Convention was held in *Canada West*, at the town of Chatham, upon the call of BROWN and others, and that then and there the scheme for overthrowing our Government was formed, and the "Provisional Constitution and ordinances for the people of the United States," which we have already published, were drawn up and signed. The proceedings of this Convention, with the names of its members, form the first portion of the contents of the captured carpet-bag. The remaining documents consist of a great number of letters—running from the middle of April to the middle of September last—evidently relating to the projected invasion of the Slave States by BROWN, and emanating from the parties directly connected with it. Some of the names used are apparently fictitious, and in many cases the initials of real names only are given.

The *Constitution* refers to these documents as proving conclusively the complicity of prominent public men in this plot. We have searched them very carefully for evidence on this point, but are compelled to confess our inability to find it. GERRIT SMITH is the only man of any prominence whose name is used suspiciously. The other actors, so far as appears here, were very small lights even in the Abolition firmament, and had never been heard of in any public capacity whatever. Unless the carpet-bag contains something more formidable than these papers, we fear the *Constitution* must abandon its attempt to connect any Senators, or other prominent public men, with this affair. It seems, indeed, not at all unlikely that the plot would have exploded over a year ago but for the revelations of Col. FORBES to men at Washington,—and that its renewal now has been upon a much more narrow and restricted scale than the original scheme.

Peace at Zurich.

The news that a final treaty of peace has been signed at Zurich between France and Austria, although it may seem at the first glance a purely formal consequence of the arrangements at Villafranca, has, in truth, an importance of its own, and an immediate bearing on the events which are now taking place in Italy. When Austria accepted peace from the victorious French Emperor, after Solferino, she laid down her arms with the expectation that her allies, the sovereigns of Central Italy, were to be reinstated by French influence in the enjoyment of their thrones and sceptres. Every week which has since passed by, has made it more and more impossible for NAPOLEON to secure the fulfillment of this expectation. The Italian populations has manifested a unity of purpose, a self-control and resolution in opposing these ducal restorations, wholly unlooked for, at least by the Austrian Court, and NAPOLEON has again and again refused in the most public and explicit manner to recognize the right of any Power whatever to interfere with the Italian will by force of arms. It has been generally admitted that the prolixity of the Conferences at Zurich must be attributed to the efforts of Austria to procure the accomplishment of her purposes, either by seducing the French Government into her own dynastic schemes and despotic principles, or by merely prolonging the political suspense of Europe, in the hope that the people of Italy might be exasperated or misled into revolutionary excesses, which should render forfeit their claims to the management of their own affairs. These efforts have now been renounced; and Austria, in signing a definite treaty of peace with France, must have accepted the French interpretation of the terms of Villafranca, and acquiesced, however reluctantly, in the restoration to Italy of all the rights snatched from her by the treaties of 1815.

This result of the French Emperor's policy of patience has for some time past been foreshadowed in the gradual drift of European public opinion. England, speaking by the mouth of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in a formal dispatch to the Cabinet of Vienna, took the strongest ground in behalf of the independence of Italy. The leading journals of Germany have, one by one, recovered from their Gallo-phobia of six months since, to assume a similar position. The long-suspected proclivities of Russia in the same direction, have been openly revealed in a semi-official discussion of the questions of Parma and Modena in the columns of the *Invalide Russe*. The case between Austria and Europe was distinctly put by the Russian journal in the following significant terms, not three weeks before the Treaty was concluded at Zurich:

"The rights conferred by the Treaties of Vienna can no longer be invoked, and the rights of the Hapsburgo-Lorraine, d'Este, and Bourbon dynasties *is less invulnerable than Austria would wish to have it thought*. In 1815, Europe considered the existence of those dynasties indispensable for its tranquillity, but now they are not only unanimously rejected by the Italian people, but their restoration would be a motive for continued agitations and permanent war. We consequently consider such a restoration as *dangerous for general peace and tranquillity*, and we think that Europe has in 1859 the same right to seek out the political combinations which are best suited to her security, as she had in 1815 to place Italy under the domination of Austria."

But the abandonment by Austria of her designs upon Central Italy cannot be regarded as making a final disposition of the Italian question. Motives for "continued agitations and permanent war" will never be lacking in Europe while the people of Venetia and the Romagna, of Sicily and Naples, are deprived of the rights now conceded to their more fortunate compatriots.

This truth is not likely to be overlooked in the great Congress of European States now announced as about to assemble; and the political movements of the next few months must be as important in their influence upon the history of the world as any of the great events which have marked the current year. It is worth noting in this connection that the absurd story set in motion by some of the Paris correspondents of the London Press, in regard to a demand for a "war indemnity," made by France upon Sardinia, proves to be like so many other rumors springing from the same sources, a malicious fabrication; and that France and Sardinia are evidently acting in concert and with one mind in reference to the relations of the Pope with the people of the Roman States.

Conflicts of Capital and Labor.

The Richmond *Examiner* makes the following inquiry:

"Does any man believe that such an effort could have been made any where in a free community to array labor against capital *with so little success?* Suppose that the attempt had been made at Springfield, Mass.—that an armed band of assassins had, after months of deliberation and full opportunities of disseminating their inflammatory appeals among the people, seized upon the Government Armory and held it in possession for twenty-four hours, with the avowed design of vindicating the rights of the oppressed laboring classes against the tyranny of capital—could the result have been possibly as harmless as it was at Harper's Ferry? Let the record of mobs, and riots, and railroad strikes, &c., &c., which illustrate the contemporary annals of the Northern States, give the reply."

As regards the arsenal at Springfield, we think we may confidently state that there is nobody at the North at present charged with its defense against "armed bands of assassins," and that if any number of gentlemen who find themselves "hard up," think they can better their condition by seizing it, they are perfectly welcome to begin their preparations as soon as they please, either by "inflammatory appeals to the people" or otherwise. "The people" would be vastly amused by anything of the sort, and would think the "armed assassin" who composed the proclamation a funny fellow, and the *Herald* would probably employ him to act in one of its back rooms as a "foreign correspondent." If the joke were carried any further the artisans at Springfield would take the assassins aforesaid before the nearest Justice of the Peace, who would deal with them summarily, or else commit them for the purpose of having their sanity passed on by a jury.

We can assure the *Examiner*, moreover, that most people at the North are much too familiar with the slippery and evanescent nature of "capital" to suppose that any large amount of it is to be had by taking possession of an arsenal. If the editor of the *Examiner* could have a personal consultation with a few of our unhappy laborers upon the feasibility of this method of growing rich, he would be surprised at the roars of merriment which can still issue from their emaciated frames.

We may mention for the information of the *Examiner*, that there was a rising of labor against capital in this City in the Winter of 1857. The insurgents met daily in Tompkins-square, and listened to an average of four ungrammatical speeches a day. These atrocities lasted for about a week, and were at last put down by the badness of the weather and the monotony of the proceedings. The number of wounded was small considering the violence of the engagement, but cases of nausea were not uncommon.

We also had a great outbreak of railroad laborers at Jersey City a few weeks ago. It was another rising of labor against capital. The leader was a most desperate character—a descendant of the Irish kings; he wore an enormous rusty sword, and expressed his intention not to be taken alive. The militia were called out, and advanced boldly to the scene of action. A most sanguinary encounter was about to begin, when the rebel leader, unluckily for the cause of labor, recollected that moment that he had pressing business in a distant part of the country, and disappeared hastily in order to attend to it. Some twenty of his deluded followers were then seized by the Police, handcuffed, and being laid ignominiously on their backs in a baggage-car, were thus conveyed to durance vile. We believe they were liberated in a few days, and capital was once more triumphant. These horrible scenes do occur now and then, we admit; but then the *Examiner* must remember that we are in a certain sense hardened to them. Our cotemporary will perhaps hardly believe us when we say, that neither during the Tompkins-square insurrection nor during the conflict between the New-Jersey militia and the rioters, was business in New-York suspended for one moment. Such is the *insouciance* of the gay and volatile inhabitants of this great but depraved Babylon.

The Democratic Vigilants.

The Virginia conspiracy threatens to play as prominent a part in the politics of our own day as the famous "Popish plot" of 1678 in the history of the great English revolution. To exaggerate the proportions, extend the ramifications, multiply the members, and develope the tremendous latent significance of this formidable contrivance of treason, a new TITUS OATES was of course required, and the right man in the right place seems to have been found in the author of the very remarkable address last week issued to the world over the signature of a company of gentlemen who describe themselves as a Committee of the "New-York Democratic Vigilant Association."

This "Democratic Vigilant Association" was generally supposed to have been organized for the special purpose of enabling the Democracy of New-York to "purge and live cleanly." Its ministrations were to heal the moral wounds of Tammany. Nominations and elections were to be taken by these "Vigilants" from the publicans and sinners, the keepers of grogshops and professors of pugilism, and were to be given to the decent and discreet. As soon as the Association went to work, we were warned that a great change was obtained, and that the disorders of the Wigwam were about to disappear forever. The millenium was to begin with the Mayoralty of the Hon. JOHN A. DIX; all the other public offices were to be filled, as far as the Democracy could fill them, with pure patriots, men strangers alike to the prize ring, the flash saloon and the indictments of the Grand Jury.

All respectable citizens, of course, rejoiced to learn such a movement was on foot, and wished the "Vigilants" all possible success in their self-imposed vocation. We were, and we all are, quite convinced that the rule of knaves and ruffians is not a logical consequence of any party creed, and that a man may be a perfectly sound Democrat and yet demur to the election of the "Benecia Boy" to the Comptrollership of the City. We feel perfectly satisfied that the country need not be confined in its choice of candidates to the dread alternative of Republicans or shoulder-hitters, and that men might be found who disapproved of the Free Soil movement, and yet have never served a term in Sing Sing.

We accordingly waited with patient goodwill for the revolution which the Fifth-avenue Democrats were to inaugurate. We looked to them for piquant criticisms upon the demoralization of partisan politics in New-York; for comprehensive schemes of municipal reform, for high-toned denunciations of those vulgar practices of the caucus and the canvass which have gradually disgusted the great mass of honest and honorable men with the very thought of public office, and have thus entailed upon the richest, most populous and influential city of the New World a local Government not easily to be paralleled in the cotemporary experience of the "effete monarchies" for venality, imbecility and indifference to the general good. Ten days of mysterious incubation in the secluded parlors of the Everett House and the Fifth-avenue Hotel at last produced the first fruits of this organization, so loudly heralded, so warmly welcomed with many a cordial God-speed by hundreds of citizens of every shade of political opinion. Never was "bright expectation" more rudely or more darkly dashed with amazing disappointment.

Not a word of City taxes, of street inspections, of police or civic law do these vowed crusaders of Municipal Reform vouchsafe to our eager souls. They do not so much as allude to FERNANDO WOOD, or the cupola of the City Hall; to the Lowber judgments, or the integrity of the polls. JOHN BROWN, of Ossawatomie, and the general wickedness of Abolitionism, are the themes of all their thoughts, and the whole strength of their combined efforts is lavished upon an attempt, five columns long, to prove that, between the carpet-bag of Col. FORBES and the carpet-bag of JOHN BROWN, all the Republican leaders of the North stand convicted of High Treason, and ought to be forthwith hanged, drawn and quartered!

TITUS OATES, that white-wigged, wobble-mouthed priest, used to denounce any suggestion of common sense or justice as an atrocious effort to "stifle the Plot;" and it is very possible that these vigilant gentlemen of the Democracy may cry out in like manner against anybody who shall venture to question the wisdom or the fitness of their verbose parable about the original "conspiracy." Nevertheless we feel bound to express the very general astonishment and disappointment of all respectable New-Yorkers at the turn which has thus been given to a movement from which far better things had been hoped for. We do not dwell on the intrinsic absurdity of this address of the Vigilants, though much might be said on that score. It is impossible to imagine that the signers of this paper can really believe what they suffer themselves to indorse, in regard to the complicity of Mr. SEWARD, and other "leading Republicans," in the designs of JOHN BROWN. Nor do we care to insist upon the enormous blunder which, viewed merely as partisans, these gentlemen have committed in choosing this form of attack upon their political antagonists. Skillful Democrats, bent on using JOHN BROWN as a weapon of warfare, would never have perpetrated the folly of advancing such wholly untenable allegations against their foes. They would have acquitted the Republican Senators of any gross and vulgar share in this frantic attempt of practical Abolitionism, only to fasten upon them the more blistering logical responsibility of events which may be plausibly traced to the weakness of political Republicanism, but were assuredly never contemplated by the Republican leaders themselves. These are cuds of repentance which we, as parties not in interest, may leave our clumsy Vigilants to ruminate at their leisure.

Our only concern is with the disheartening light in which this *fiasco* puts the vital question of Municipal Reform. Here is a knot of gentlemen, men of known probity and intelligence, meeting together for the express purpose of frowning down the abuses of the partisan spirit. They have a great work to do; a work worthy the best efforts of the best men. They have only to protest with energetic manliness and downright common sense against the meanness, the corruption, the dishonesty of the strictly partisan *régime*, its principles, and its practice, to rally about themselves the best public sentiment of the city in which they live. It is their avowed intention to do this very thing. And yet, at the first glimpse of an opportunity for making a demagogic point against the political party to which they are opposed on national grounds, these self-styled "Reformers" fall to, like the most groveling of party hacks, hunter aside all the really important objects professed to be sought by their organization, and vex the public ear with a vast flood of the old conventional partisan drivel.

How much this effort of the "Vigilants" may do towards bewildering the mind of the Democracy on the question of "Old Brown," we neither know nor care, though we shrewdly suspect that all intelligent Democrats must be bitterly chagrined by it as an exhibition of greater zeal than knowledge. But we do know, and we are sincerely sorry to feel that it has proved a heavy blow and great discouragement to all the friends of political honesty and genuine public spirit in the City of New-York.

Affairs in Mexico.

An interesting letter from our Special Correspondent in the City of Mexico appears in THE TIMES of to-day. From the general tenor of advices now received, as well as from the statements of our correspondent, it is evident that there is more unity of action on the part of the Liberals, and that they have recently gained some military advantages, more especially throughout the districts which MARQUEZ has been attempting to conquer for several months. The various reports of disaster to the Liberal troops that have been coming thick and fast from Mexico for the past month, the statement of the victories of WOLL, one of the military chieftains of the church, over the Liberals, and his occupation of San Luis Potosi, all prove to have been fabrications.

It also appears that the defection of VIDAURRI does no injury to the Liberal cause. On the contrary, his departure from the country will, doubtless, prove beneficial to that interest, as his patriotism was confined to his pocket, and all his acts had for their end and aim his own personal aggrandizement at the expense of the country at large. The promptitude and unanimity with which the people of his own State, which he had ruled so long, deserted him when he fully disclosed his selfish purposes, ought to be convincing proof that there is great moral strength and determination among the inhabitants of the northern tier of the Mexican States. And it ought to convince the people of the United States how mistaken they are in the opinion, so generally current, that military chieftains, such as PESQUEIRA or VIDAURRI, can induce all or any one of these Northern Mexican States to secede from the Mexican confederacy, should they attempt anything of the kind. This is the very last step any one of these States bordering on United States territory could be induced to take. The mistaken idea to the contrary entertained by our National Government for some years past has caused them to commit serious errors in their diplomatic intercourse with the neighboring Republic. The ideas of State Sovereignty entertained by these chieftains and the people they rule, is, in some respects, vague, and in others extravagant; but with all their vagaries and extravagances, they will always avoid taking any step calculated to bring within their borders American volunteers or fillibusters, with whose plans and influence they are quite familiar.

From all advices at hand, we draw the inference that the Liberals are becoming more united and stronger, while the work of demoralization in the Miramon Government is steadily working its ruin. It is certain that the Government in the City of Mexico is more than ever distressed for the want of means, and while it is morally so weak as not to be able to punish one of the parties recently conspiring for its overthrow, it is absurd to suppose it can muster physical courage and means to make any decided demonstration on Vera Cruz, or other important points held by the Liberals.

We learn also the important fact that the English Minister, Mr. OTWAY, who, from his high official position, has been able seriously to retard the Progressive Party, is at last out of the country. In relief from his opposition the Liberals gain much, even if Mr. MATHEWS, now acting English Minister, should not see fit at once to acknowledge the Juarez Government. The inclinations of Mr. MATHEWS are well known to be in that direction, and he is anxious to unite with the American Minister in such a step.

With these advices from Mexico, we have notice from Washington that negotiations relative to the proposed treaty must be carried on at Vera Cruz. This is all well enough, provided our Administration has sufficiently mastered the subject to form any intelligent and definite idea as to its management, and to infuse into its agents its own conviction, and a small degree even of intelligence, honesty and nerve. We have no confidence that Mr. BUCHANAN'S agency in the business will be productive of anything but mischief. His hand appears to blight everything it touches. We have more confidence that this negotiation will be brought to a successful termination by the good sense of Mr. MCLANE and the pressure of outside circumstances. If Mr. MCLANE will go to Vera Cruz, negotiate with Mexico as any intelligent New-York or New-Orleans merchant would negotiate, conclude and sign with the Juarez Government a treaty which shall consult the honor and welfare of both countries, he will be sustained by the whole country, and the Administration will not venture to oppose it.

OBITUARY.

Death of ex-Governor Jones, of Tennessee.

The Hon. JAMES C. JONES, whose decease at his home in Memphis, is announced by telegraph this morning, filled a prominent place in the politics of Tennessee for 15 or 16 years. He was a native of Wilson County, and a young and well-to-do farmer, of moderate collegiate advantages, when first elected to public life, in 1839, as member of the Legislature for his native County. As party excitement ran high at the time, being the eve of the noted Presidential canvass of 1840, Mr. JONES, who was of Whig politics, soon made his mark as a popular debater, earnest in manner, and impressive, rather than polished in matter; and after being placed on the electoral ticket, to stump the State for General HARRISON, which he did with most effective zeal, he was nominated for Governor in 1841, against the then Democratic incumbent of the office of the late President POLK. He carried the State, but not to the conclusive satisfaction of Mr. POLK, who, upon the renomination of Mr. JONES in 1843, again took the stump, and was beaten as before, by about 2,000 majority, though not until after a singularly close and able hand-to-hand contest on both sides. After his second term as Governor, Mr. JONES served on the Electoral ticket for General TAYLOR, though originally opposed to his nomination at Philadelphia over Mr. CLAY—as he was to HARRISON over CLAY at Harrisburgh, in 1839. In 1851, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served his term of six years, with less distinction than had attended his early political career, on a less trying and conspicuous theatre.

The decease of the Earl of WESTMORELAND is announced by the Quebec steamer. The late Earl was born in the year 1784. In 1803 he entered the army and served in the expedition to Hanover as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Don, in 1805-6. He also served in Sicily, the Dardanelles, in Egypt and in Portugal. Military experience, thus acquired, fitted him for the post of Military Commissioner at the head-quarters of the allied armies in Germany in 1813. In 1814 he acted as Envoy at the Court of Florence, and in 1841 he was appointed British Minister at the

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The News from Mexico—The San Juan Question, &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. [illegible]

The Mexican Minister, Señor MATA, has received advices direct from Vera Cruz by the Steamer of Pensacola. The Juarez Government favor the further the consummation of any treaty at Washington, but signalize its determination to confirm the negotiations at Vera Cruz, conclude a treaty there if possible, and if no treaty can be made, they will struggle on as best they can. This is the gist and substance of advices in reply to dispatches forwarded to Vera Cruz by special messenger, a few weeks since. It is not probable that advices per Tennessee, due here on Monday, will materially differ from those already received. Mr. MCLANE left Washington for New-York on Friday, but it is understood that he will not depart for Mexico until full consultation is held over dispatches to be received by the Tennessee.

There must be some mistake in the report of the murder of Mr. CHASE, American Consul, by Mexicans. Consul CHASE resides in Tampico, a thousand miles from the locality where MARQUEZ was at the last advices.

FROM THE RESIDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Intelligent gentlemen who have just arrived here from the Pacific coast, say that the people there will be surprised at the visit of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT to San Juan, as only in the Atlantic States has that island been magnified to the importance of a settlement. While it belongs to the United States, and will be retained, they add that it is really not worth quarreling about, and that its value has been surprisingly over-estimated. It is certain that the tone of the British Ministry on this subject is not disagreeable to our Government, but an explicit declaration that Gen. HARNEY was not instructed to occupy the island, and a calm and dignified explanation of all attendant circumstances, will, it is thought, produce a better state of feeling on the part of our trans-Atlantic neighbor.

Mr. MASON has left Washington this afternoon for Charlestown, to join his law partner, Mr. CONRAD. These gentlemen have been retained by certain parties in Boston as associate counsel for BROWN. They are both Virginians by birth, and Pro-Slavery men, if not slaveholders, but their reputation here is such as to leave no doubt that they will faithfully perform their duty. It is said that an unsuccessful effort was previously made to engage MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

The President has recognized ROBERT GUIMARAES DOS SANTOS as Vice-Consul of Portugal at Norfolk, and EUGENE ESPEJA as Vice-Consul of the same Kingdom at Charleston, S. C.

Fires.

SUGAR-HOUSE BURNED—LOSS $150,000—INSURANCE $83,500.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

A sugar-house, six stories high, in Comm

The New-York Times, Saturday, October 31, 1859

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds on Scotland-st., known as West Lawn, over looking the village and commodious. Dotted with gas trees scattered over the lawn. The grounds comprise a little more than 3 acres, and are tastefully ornamented. A spring of never failing water, and pipes conveying it to the house and barn. The house is large and commodious. Dotted bowl; contains 12 rooms, with all the modern conveniences. Also, a cottage house and barn, with 2 acres of land attached. Also, a coachman's house on the premises. Also, a good garden, containing about 8 acres, well located for fruit or garden stuffs, and in the best cultivation. For terms apply to the proprietor, on the premises, or to No. 128 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY situated on the Hudson River, 2 miles above Yonkers, containing 20 acres of land, commodious dwelling, fruit trees, &c. The house is in the centre of the grounds, and is in the best condition. For further particulars apply to No. 128 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situated on the corner of Lexington-av. and 33d-st., 2 lots, 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, with a dwelling house thereon, containing 10 rooms, and in complete order. Rent, $1,200. Also, a dwelling house and lot on 33d-st., near Lexington-av., containing 10 rooms, and in complete order. Rent, $1,000

MEDICAL.

THE SEVENTH HOUR!—IF NOT TOO LATE.—The dying reason can be surely and safely restored, the worst stages of decay in the system completely arrested, by the wonder-working "TRISMEGIST." Read notice to the wonder-working "TRISMEGIST." Read notice to the public, by Dr. BARROW, New-York. Price, $1 each. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 112 Franklin-st., New-York, and at Apothecary's Hall, corner of Pineapple and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn.

DR. VAN HAMBERGH'S PEARL MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box. Queries, Coughs, Asthma, Sleepless Cases, Cures, &c., sent by the Syrup of Napkin; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Ayer's Sarsaparilla; Ayer's Pills; Ayer's Ague Cure; Ayer's Hair Vigor; Ayer's Cathartic Pills, or Ayer's Ague and Liver Pills. Sold by all druggists. Pills cured 61. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his residence, No. 4259 Broome-st., second door of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Private consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his private Medical Institute, for the treatment of Diseases, delicate cases to the number and No. 16 Lafayette-place, corner of Bleecker-st., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance No. 2 Bleecker-st. Dr. L. possesses the superiority of the new French system of treatment certain cases of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poison. This method eradicates even the longest standing diseases. Particular attention paid to all affections of the Genito-Urinary Organs. Consultations free. French, German and Spanish spoken.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. He has made a study and devoted practice of over 20 years to these specialties. Cases of a delicate nature may be safely confided to all who may stand in need of medical assistance for a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. R. CORBETT, Member of the Royal University College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in office. No. 10 Bond-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 4329 BROADWAY—PERFECTLY the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases, all of which, of every name, Dr. WARD can will immediately experience that speedy relief and ultimate cure. Gives guarantee. Medicine sent for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. Only office, 32 per box, never fail of effect in 24 hours. Try them, all ladies in certain situations should not be without them. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Rooms private, and arranged that patients never meet.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAHR'S Book of Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL GUIDE AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 200th edition. Over 100 pages, fine, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the ensuanded Paris system of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Tuesdays till 6 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVELY.—Treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Home for monthly nurses. Terms from $7 to $20. Relief guaranteed. Ladies' Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Counselor, containing particulars, mailed free. Letters, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. TRIBES, 46 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, which receive exclusively devotes to the treatment of secret cases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

DR. ATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, weak back, loss of sleep and nervousness. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 112 Nassau-st. To be had of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. F. ATTERBURY, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Treatise on Venereal Diseases, may be consulted at Hours, 10 to 2 and 6 to 8, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter $5.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE who are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 9 Dey-st., New-York, City, established for the treatment of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, is a certain cure in one week for the most inveterate case of secret disease. No change of diet necessary during the use of this remedy. Any person wishing dieting or restriction of the habits of the patient; cures without the disgust and distressing effects of all other remedies; cures in one to less than six hours. It roots out the poison from the blood to cure to absorb and not this remedy. It is put up in vials, and cannot be obtained genuine but at the office of DR. HUNTER, 9 Dey-st., New-York. Nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse or indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, to expose the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted by those of learning as well as hereditary maladies, and to point out the only safe and certain way for expunging by means of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH AND WHISKERS GROWN, AMONG THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST, THE OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth prevented by my new method of filling decayed or worn-out teeth. Teeth and gums incorporate by a natural preservative. Old sets remodeled, filled, repaired and warranted. Children's teeth a specialty. DR. W. HAYS, Dentist, 49 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George De Forest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark, Samuel Jones, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark, &c., &c.—[Com. not Ser.]—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, on the 8th day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 21 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS E. DAVIS against HENRY L. BULKLEY and ROSINA, his wife, Henry Day, Henry M. Alexander, George DeForest Lord, Thomas A. Jenckes and Mary Jane Jenckes, his wife, Adolph Bach, George Clark, &c., &c.—[Com. not. Ser.] Summons for relief. (Com. not. Ser.) To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City, County and State of New-York, on the day of September, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 21 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 9, 1859. LAROCQUES & BARLOW, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix. EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE

SAN FRANCISCO,

via

PANAMA RAILROAD,

connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at Panama.

DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,

3,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on

THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA. F. L. GRAY, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC,

R. H. PEARSON,

will follow on the 20th November.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 81 Wall-st.

For passage apply at the only office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WIGHEAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

STEAMER ARAGO,

D. LOVE, Commander,

Will leave the Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $80.

For freight or passage apply to

W. C. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 1 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.

QUAKER CITY LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.

The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 25. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,000 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

The favorite steamship ISABEL, Wm. ROLLINS, Commander, will leave Charleston for the above ports on the arrival of the steamer COLUMBIA from New-York; to leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this route will meet with no detention at Charleston, as the ISABEL leaves immediately on the arrival of the steamer from here. Through tickets may be had by applying to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....60

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PRESTON, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,	JOHN J. BOYD,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN BRIGHT,	SWITZERLAND
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
WEST POINT,	VICTORY,	PHŒNIX,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 58 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	25 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	22 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Nov. 5, the steamers of this line will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight taken after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $22; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia new steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,

P. G. SMITH, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 14 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTEREY, C. G. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $25; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $22; Atlanta, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

E. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. FOSS, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY LINE, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAFFERTY,

will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $25. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLOW, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, for the above ports, on or about 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.

Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TWICE A week.—For NORFOLK, PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND.—The steamship ROANOKE will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, 2d November, at 3 P. M. The JAMESTOWN will leave on SATURDAY, 5th November. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $6; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 73 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 23 Broadway, corner of Morris-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, Sept. 26, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, Fourth-av., as follows:

For White Plains—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. For White Plains—8:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts. For Dover Plains—8:30 A. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M. Mail Train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—8:30 A. M. White Plains—8 A. M., 11 A. M., 3 P. M. Williams' Bridge—8:45 A. M.; 1 and 3:30 P. M. Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 2:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Binghamton with the Chenango and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Buffalo. Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester, at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and Dunkirk and the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

PASS. ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 8:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:15 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad leave New-York at 7:30 A. M.; and for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD from foot of Main-st., Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, for Flushing, per steamer MAYFLOWER, at 8 A. M., 2, 4 and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the Ferry at Fulton Ferry. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 1, 3 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2, 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 2 and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 2:15 and 2:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 4:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., and Albany at 5 A. M. (47 minutes later.) On Sunday at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 2:50 and 5:20 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6:30 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, and CHARTER OAK, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,

FOR

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.

Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.

For further particulars, apply to

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 14 Broadway and 257 Canal-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS J. GREW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:

500 bbls. choice New-Orleans Molasses,
200 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.

Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.

THOMAS J. GREW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 293 Greenwich and 49 Murray-st., New-York.

NEW SMYRNA FIGS.—RECEIVED BY LAST steamers, 100 cases prime new figs, including 20 cases of the Agas fig, the largest and finest flavored of any that come to this market. For sale by JOHNSON & BLISS, No. 193 Washington-st., corner of Fulton.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.

CHAMPAGNE WINES,

FROM

BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, and a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.

TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & Co., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES

OF

BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.

The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint

Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.

Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)
No. 47 WATER-ST.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC.
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY.
GRAPELEAF GIN
DEWDROP GIN.

GUINNESS & SONS EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent,
C. E. HASCHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.

We have now an instrument without an equal. At last was consummation has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the inner frame only, and the sound-board or case magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its office. Simple as this construction may seem to be, it works an entire change in the tone-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the places of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In unskilled passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' pianos is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano. The Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

JAMES F. MELL, Sec'y and General Manager.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS

Removed to No. 548 Broadway,

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States for five years,) Church, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF LONDON.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of

VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,

have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Lisst, Bosisio, Meyerbeer, Auber, etc. Prices at the Depôt:

$45, $60, $100, $125, $200, $300, $400, $500, $600.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 333 Broadway.

Importers of Russon's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

HAINES BROTHERS'
SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
AT THEIR NEW WAREROOMS,
No. 628 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS having greatly enlarged their manufacturing facilities, and built two large and elegant warerooms, at No. 628 Broadway, New-York, are now prepared to furnish their large and increasing wholesale and retail trade with any number of their celebrated instruments, at very low prices, for cash or approved paper.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE LOW. New Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and the rent allowed on purchase if desired.

These instruments are all warranted for three years, and are not surpassed for quality, purity and power of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty of finish and strength in their manufacture, by those of any other maker in the country.

WAREROOMS, NO. 628 BROADWAY,
next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, S. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 38 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of them from a personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW-YORK.—Organs and Pianos at great bargains. 1 Organ of 8 stops, and 1 octave pedals, worth $600 for $350; 15 second-hand Pianos, rosewood and mahogany, for $20, $30, $45, $60, $95, $115; 25 elegant new Pianos, from $160 to $350, at No. 1,097 Broadway,

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Hostilities at the Capital—General Robles—Circular of Mr. Ocampo—His Diplomatic—General Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, Oct. 3, 1859.

The national festivities in commemoration of the Independence have passed off in as happy a style as if the country was nothing in wealth and nothing existed to distract the public mind. The 15th and 17th ult. were both celebrated in grand style. Orators made speeches, the populace crowded the plaza, alameda and the paseo, the grand performed Te Deums, the military appeared in martial and costume music, small boys set off crackers, and the lepers got drunk and went to prison accordingly—all of which patriotic exhibitions have been performed just as if this province-country had not just everything and gained nothing by its independence. The 16th was kept as a day of mourning for the herald dead, and the 20th was celebrated as Minister's birth-day. Thus the week just past has afforded three feast days, which, with Sunday, make four days in seven, of all play and no work—not the thing that fills the Mexican

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